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Cathedral
Appeals For
Aid

"It is my fervent hope that all who feel some responsibility for this Cathedral of ours will give all financial aid they can and will exert their influence upon those who, although outside the congregation, have a regard for the place which the Cathedral holds in the life of the community," said Mr. P. S. Cassidy, honorary treasurer, at the annual meeting of electors of St. John's Cathedral yesterday evening.

The Very Rev. Dean Rose, who presided, said that of 1941 he wished to mention three notable things—the departure of Dean Wilson to be Bishop of Singapore; the appointment of a minister of the American Episcopal Church to the staff; and the fact that the Cathedral was fully used during the Siege and provided a place of peace and prayer to many in those days.

That part of the Cathedral life which transferred itself to Stanley merged itself in the united programme of church worship and work. He expressed their gratitude to the Roman Catholic Church for its friendly help to the church "out-side" during the occupation, especially to Mr. Victor's, the French fathers and the French convent for their care and housing of Church property.

Mr. Cassidy, presenting the treasurer's report, said that war losses and deficits reduced their accumulated fund from \$12,775 at the end of 1941 to \$122. Profits from the realisation of investments brought the fund up to \$6,800. There were certain reserves carried over from pre-war years.

At the end of the year they had a balance of over \$20,000 but this will be exhausted in order to pay for the Deanery.

"But overshadowing all this current finance is the colossal sum which is required to restore the Cathedral," he continued. "An appeal has now gone out and we are awaiting the response with bated breath. Until we can make sure of our first hundred thousand we cannot embark upon the first stage of our work of reconstruction and it is my fervent hope that all who feel some responsibility for this Cathedral of ours will give all the financial aid they can and will exert their influence upon those who, although outside the congregation, have a regard for the place which the Cathedral holds in the life of the community."

British Meat
Allotment

Washington, Mar. 20. Britain had been allocated 25,000,000 additional pounds of meat for the first quarter of this year, officials of the Department of Agriculture announced.

The additional amount brings the quarter's allocation to 60,000,000 pounds, the announcement added.

Britain is buying the meat in the open market and Agriculture officials said that it will be largely beef, with small quantities of mutton. No pork was included because of the current shortage.—Associated Press.

COMPLAINANT
IN HOSPITAL

When William Wilson Alexander, 24, foreman of the s/s "Minchih of Shettleston," appeared before Mr. Latimer yesterday on charge of having assaulted John Thomas outside the Red Lion Inn at 12.30 a.m. on Thursday S/I Askew applied for a 48 hours remand so the complainant was still in hospital.

On the question of bail being raised, the prosecuting officer stated that as the Police were not yet certain of the extent of the injuries received by the complainant he had been instructed to oppose bail until the next hearing.

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"DUKWs" RUSHED 200 MILES
TO RESCUE VILLAGERS

Flood Waters Still Rising In England

Better News From
Thames Valley

London, Mar. 20. Two of the Army's "DUKWs" raced 200 miles across flooded England today to bring relief to 1,000 residents of a stricken Yorkshire mining village. Following an appeal to Cabinet Ministers in the House of Commons by Socialist M.P. Evelyn Walken, the War Office dispatched two of the war-born vehicles designed for land or water travel from Aldershot Barracks to Bentley in Yorkshire.

Flood waters rose steadily throughout the night in the little mining town, lapping at bedroom windowsills of many homes. The Northern Command sent troops to Bentley to aid in evacuation but there were no "DUKWs" in that area and the amphibians had to be sent from the Southern Command.

Bentley is but one danger point in the north. Farmers and cottagers have been warned to leave the Derbyshire town of Wirksworth. The entire hillside, undermined by snow and flood, is moving and landslides threaten Wirksworth homes.

News from the Thames Valley is better. The river fell two inches during the night but water still fills the streets of Windsor and Maldenhead. Princess Elizabeth's punt is being used in rescue work.

The battle against floodwaters in the Fens, stretching inland from the east coast between Cambridge and point north of London, goes on without a break. More than 100,000 sandbags were used to bolster the breaking banks of the Ouse and a Bailey Bridge spans one great breach through which water is swirling to menace many towns in the Cambridge area.

Reading faces the loss of its drinking water as floods approach the town's pumping station, but water for 2,500,000 Londoners is now safe as the menace to the Hampton waterworks has been averted by the sandbagging efforts of the Coldstream Guards.

More Rain

The Air Ministry Weather Bureau forecasts more rain which, it is feared, is expected to reach southwest England early tonight and spread gradually eastward and northward across the country.

The Exchange Telegraph Agency reports today that eight labourers were drowned during last night at Nihlyr, near Hafra, in flood waters.—United Press.

Battle Of The Ouse

London, Mar. 19. The Eastern (Military) Command today threw in all its Royal Engineer resources in the battle of the broken Ouse in an all-out attempt to seal the 100 foot breach in the river now flooding great tracts of the Fenland.

A bomb disposal squad will try to bridge the gap, using the war-famous Bailey bridge from which civil contractors will reinforce the ends of the bank and then close the gap by suspending sheet piling. Floating rafts and folding boats have been rushed to the scene and other commands and schools of military engineering are co-operating.

In the west, the river Severn today rose more than one foot to within four inches of the record of 1852 and was still rising this afternoon. Gloucestershire, Yorkshire and Surrey are the other areas seriously affected in what some people are calling the worst floods for 800 years.

This morning, 30 out of England's 40 counties had bad floods and there is no county in England and Wales with roads free from floods or snow.

—Reuters.

Hayoc In Germany

Hamburg, Mar. 19. Rail and road communications crossing the river Weser have been cut through the destruction of bridges by massive ice floes running to the sea and half of the 70,000 inhabitants of Bremen, which is still on both sides of

STRACHEY'S
DENIAL

London, Mar. 19. The Food Minister, Mr. John Strachey, at a press conference here today, denied assertions made by a Canadian Member of Parliament that he had ever been deported from the United States as undesirable.

"I had two legal cases in America in 1934 and 1938 and very interesting they were," Mr. Strachey added. "I was accused of being a radical—which, in fact, I am. In the end the American courts decided that they had no power to deport an alien in those circumstances."

Weather's
Effect On
Farming

Great Yarmouth, Mar. 19. The effect of the weather on Britain's agriculture has been "most alarming," Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, told the local Chamber of Commerce at its annual dinner here tonight.

"Some of the damage is irreparable—we cannot bring hundreds of thousands of sheep back to life or prevent the loss of perhaps half of our lambs," he said. "Other difficulties we may, if the floods moderate in time, make partially good, though one of the worst autumns, followed by the worst weather ever experienced at the end of winter, has made the problem of cultivation and sowing well-nigh insurmountable."

"In building, in the same way, we have lost two months at least and that means not only putting back our housing programme but a grave interference with all our factory building and extensions, and a great deal of other work to do," Sir Stafford Cripps added.—Reuters.

THE WEATHER

A strong anticyclone over Mongolia is extending southward over Northern and Central China. A depression over Korea is moving northward. Pressure is high to the NE of Japan and relatively low to the NE of Japan and over the continental regions.

Yesterday's Weather.—

Maximum: 71.0 deg. Fahr.

Minimum: 65.0 deg. Fahr.

Rainfall: Trace. Total since Jan. 1-136.4 mm. as against an average of 123.8 mm.

Readings at:

Barrow at m.m. 1010.0 1012.1 m.b.

Equal: 20.00 20.01 inches

Rel. Humidity: 80% ad 78% ad

Wind: 6.0 deg. N. 6.0 deg. S.

Wind Force: 13 12 knots.

Hypnosis In Painless
Childbirth

Moscow, Mar. 19. Hypnosis is being used by Soviet doctors to provide painless childbirth, according to the Russian gynecologist Malinovsky, who described the new method in the weekly "Ogonek."

Soviet physicians are also experimenting successfully with new preparation known as "Idol," as anaesthesia.

Malinovsky says that the spinal cord injections practised by some Americans are "not always safe."—United Press.

GIANT BRITISH
AIR LINER

London, Mar. 19.

The prototype of "Brabazon," a giant 110 ton air liner yet made in Britain, will start its trial flights before the end of this year, according to present indications.

"I imagined myself in a plane that could fly 10,000 miles in

according to Malinovsky.

Commission On Salaries
Of Public Officers

It was announced on Jan. 28 last that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had approved the appointment of a Commission to review salaries and conditions of service of public officers in Hong Kong.

Under Section 2 of the Commissioners Ordinance of 1886, the Governor in Council has now appointed a Commission of Inquiry with the following terms of reference:

(1) To consider and submit recommendations for revision of the salaries and emoluments and conditions of service of all public officers in Hong Kong.

(2) To consider the extent to which the cost of living allowances should be incorporated in basic salary having regard to the fact that stable economic conditions have not yet been re-established.

(3) To keep in view in framing the recommendations the desirability of reducing the present diversity of salary scales and conditions of service amongst various grades of the public service.

(4) To take such action as may be appropriate to ensure that the recommendations of the Hong Kong Salaries Commission will be related to those of the Malayan Commission with a view in particular to facilitating the interchange of officers between Malaya and Hong Kong.

(5) To make recommendations regarding the points of entry for serving officers in any new or revised salary scale.

(6) To have generally in mind the White Paper Colonial No. 197 of 1946 relating to the organisation of Colonial Service.

"Woman In Red"

On Murder Charge

Trieste, Mar. 19. "The Woman in Red" — Maria Pasquinelli — charged here with the murder of a British officer, Brigadier R. W. de Winton, told the court today that she could have escaped after she fired the fatal shot in Pola last month, because "the British soldiers near seemed so surprised."

Pasquinelli, a 33-year-old Italian, added that "one of them thought that I was going to shoot him as well, but I bent down and put the pistol on the ground."

She said that if she could have got in touch with the "Big Four" she would have told them about the treachery in Italy to protest that it was my duty to protest, but it was impossible to protest against the Big Four because I could not get near them," she added.

Accused, who is short and dumpy with dark hair, had earlier in the trial pleaded guilty to murdering Brigadier R. W. de Winton, British Commander of the 13th Infantry Brigade, in his headquarters at Pola on Feb. 10.

The final tragedy of Istra and Pola, Pasquinelli declared, was not a Communist movement against Fascism, but an anti-Slovene imperialist denationalisation of Italians and destroying the Latin race, coupled with a move against the Western Allies.

The Court resumes tomorrow morning.—Reuters.

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MOSCOW TUSSLE

The Russian attitude towards the Western Powers, after a brief essay in conciliation, seems to have hardened again. Moscow's propaganda agencies have resumed their familiar tirades against the Democracies, and M. Molotov has become rather more than usually bitter in denouncing the policies of Britain and the United States in Germany. If these attacks represent the be-all and end-all of Russia's attitude at the Moscow conference there is good reason for pessimism about its result. More probably, however, they represent not so much the real attitude of the Soviet Government as an attempt to strengthen Russia's hand in the treaty discussions by putting the Western Powers in the dock. The publication of the secret Yalta agreement on reparations is typical of Soviet tactics. And it is difficult to counter since the evidence is incontrovertible. The Kremlin no doubt reasons that, if Britain and America can be manoeuvred into a false position by such means, then the world will expect any concessions on policy to come from them, rather than from Russia.

It is nevertheless hard to imagine that Stalin and his advisers really believe the charges that Junkers and Nazis are being maintained in power by the British and American authorities, that the German war potential has been allowed to remain intact, and, that, for some dark capitalist purpose, western Germany is being "flooded with thousands of Americans and British business men." If they do not, if this is indeed just an effort to bludgeon the Western Allies into accepting the ideas of others by a campaign of vilification, then it is a stupid and risky one. A disconcerting feature is the readiness with which the Russians have used the German Press in their zone to disseminate these libels on their allies.

Montgomery rapidly changed this. Failing acceptance of his proposal for landings on both sides of the Cherbourg peninsula he managed to get the frontage of the initial assault extended some distance further west. Five infantry and two-thirds of an airborne division, Incredibly as it may seem, this operation, the major Anglo-American effort of the war, was to be initiated with a force less than half as strong as that which landed on D-Day in Sicily a year earlier.

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Montgomery's Generalship In The Western Offensive

By CHRISTOPHER BUCKLEY,

WHO WAS "DAILY TELEGRAPH" WAR CORRESPONDENT THROUGHOUT THE OPERATIONS OF WHICH HE WRITES IN THIS ARTICLE

The conduct of the great offensive into Western Europe in 1944 is still a subject of considerable controversy. Less has hitherto been published than one might have hoped about this momentous phase of the war. Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis de Guingand throws new light on it in his book "Operation Victory" just published.

Caumont-Caen Remainder Sector of Front Panzer Divs. Panzer Divs.

Mid-June 4 Nil
 Early July 7 1/2
 Mid-July 6 2
 July 20 5 3

This was exactly in accordance with the general strategic plan, which always envisaged a pivot on the left flank, where the potential threat to Paris and the expectation of further landings kept the Germans on the qui vive with their Fifteenth Army immobilised (most satisfactorily from our point of view) in the Pas de Calais. Meanwhile Bradley's Army was to make the break and feed Patton's Army through in its exploiting role—tasks most brilliantly executed in every respect.

Montgomery was brought back from Italy at the beginning of 1944 to take command of the invasion which was to be launched into North-West Europe early in the year. A plan was, of course, already in existence when he arrived, but it required various modifications. Montgomery's influence here was immediate and decisive.

A little more force and thrust at the right spot and Caen might have been taken, as Bayeux was, on D plus 1. And an early expansion into the open country south-east of Caen would have enabled us to get our heads out of the bocage country and would have provided the forward fighter fields for which the R.A.F. was quite understandably clamouring.

Again, I have always been of the opinion that the withdrawal from Villers-Bocage, which was occupied as early as June 13 but evacuated the next day, was not necessitated by the local military situation. As it was practically two months before we recovered the place, and as we regarded it as a sufficiently important road-centre and pivot of manoeuvre in enemy hands to obliterate it at the end of June with 450 tons weight of bombs, it seems to have been an occasion when a little more tenacity would have paid a good dividend.

It has been argued that in both these demands Montgomery was absolutely justified by events. Our original beachhead might otherwise have been sealed off along the strip of coast between the Orne and the Vire. There is not the least doubt that in both these demands Montgomery was absolutely justified by events. Our original beachhead might otherwise have been sealed off along the strip of coast between the Orne and the Vire.

It is good in these more chilly and thin-blooded days that Gen. de Guingand should have recalled to us the stirring words of Mr. Churchill at Tripoli: "In days to come, when asked by those at home what part you played in this war, it will be with pride in your hearts that you can reply 'I marched with the Eighth Army.'

Not An Unmixed Evil

On the other hand, it involved the postponement of D-Day from the beginning of May to the beginning of June and thus lost us a valuable month of campaigning weather which was for the most part brilliantly fine.

This, however, did not prove an unmixed evil. It certainly contributed to render impracticable the prospects of injecting American and British capital into the German economy. Even the recent economic talks between Holland and Belgium were, judging by the sharpness of the Soviet reaction, construed as part of a plan to isolate Russia. The Soviet counter-attack to this imagined menace has been characteristically vigorous. This fear of isolation—although a bogey of her own creation—probably buttresses Russia's insistence on the re-establishment of a unitary State in Germany, and her refusal to accept western proposals for a federation or confederation designed to prevent a resurgence of German power. Moscow would rather see a Communist-dominated central German Government susceptible to Russian influence than a federation whose western members might fall under British or American domination. This is one of the basic questions which must be thrashed out by the Council of Foreign Ministers. It raises the point, however, to what extent it is wise for the Allies to ally the future Constitution of the German State. Rigid control and inspection of Germany there must be for many years to come, but a Constitution imposed by treaty could not but temper the Germans ultimately to unilateral revision.

The fact that Germany, crippled though she be, is still a potential source of danger is underlined by the report of official investigators in the British zone for the German warfare plot. It emphasises, too, the peril in Russia's policy of fomenting discord between the Allies for her own tactical ends.

Montgomery sums up against the Montgomery plan. As he himself says, it was the only major issue on which he did not agree with his chief.

The Bolder Strategy

Judged by the comparative powers which the Germans showed during the following

winter, it seems probable that, even if we had succeeded in getting a sizable force beyond the Rhine by the beginning of October, the enemy could have produced sufficient troops to have strangled its effectiveness. The flanks of any such position would, under the circumstances, have been particularly vulnerable.

We had to have the use of Antwerp as a port, and that meant clearing the Germans out of the Scheldt estuary. There were not at that time sufficient forces available both to clear the estuary and force the Rhine crossing—two widely divergent operations. Neither by itself could have brought about final victory before the winter. Montgomery, and this shows his adaptability as a commander, consciously preferred the bolder strategy.

This is particularly interesting as it has generally been the Field-Marshal's caution that has been the subject for criticism. It is important to remember that he had set himself the task of never allowing the British troops to suffer a major defeat. There was the dwindling British manpower problem to be borne constantly in mind. There is too great a tendency to criticise Montgomery as though he had limitless human resources at his disposal and could take risks which were simply not sanctioned by the grand strategy of the war.

Among The Very Great

Montgomery's successes have been minimised on the grounds of his good fortune in being appointed to command Eighth Army at a time when the trickle of war material was swelling to a torrent. That is true, as also that he was lucky in the backing he received from home. It is not the fortune of every field commander to have a Winston Churchill or an Alan Brooke directing

But history, which judge by achievement, is not likely to hesitate in its assessment of Montgomery. His name will be remembered with those of Marlborough and Wellington, and among the very great there need be no ignoble comparison. It is a long road from Alnwick to the Baltic, but Montgomery led our armies there in victory. There were no defeats and there was no turning back. It has been given to few commanders in the history of the world to achieve such success.

It is good in these more chilly and thin-blooded days that Gen. de Guingand should have recalled to us the stirring words of Mr. Churchill at Tripoli: "In days to come, when asked by those at home what part you played in this war, it will be with pride in your hearts that you can reply 'I marched with the Eighth Army.'

Disagreed With His Chief

The Allied advance was brought to a standstill in the autumn, as Gen. de Guingand shows, more by administrative difficulties (like so many other advances in the war) than by anything else. The period of joyous motoring which began on the Seine must in any case have come to an end somewhere not very far beyond the frontiers of Germany until such time as we could get the port of Antwerp open and thereby ensure a greatly shortened supply line.

When the crack came, and the Allies started racing for the German frontier, alternative plans were put forward by Eisenhower and Montgomery for ending the war in the autumn of 1944.

Eisenhower favoured a "tidy-up" in France and a synchronised advance up to the Siegfried Line by all the Allied Armies. Montgomery wanted the entire Allied offensive effort concentrated at the Schwerpunkt, the focal point, of the Rhine crossing at Arnhem with the possibility of exploitation into the open Westphalian plains towards an envelopment of the Ruhr and the subsequent occupation of Bremen and Hamburg.

There was much that was in accordance with sound military theory in Montgomery's plan and much that was contrary to it. In Eisenhower's view, therefore, that de Guingand sums up against the Montgomery plan. As he himself says, it was the only major issue on which he did not agree with his chief.



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A Big Battle Won

Istanbul, Mar. 19. President Truman's decision to seek Congress' sanction for aid to Turkey and Greece has the same significance for Turkey as "a big battle won." This has been the typical Turkish reaction, both official and unofficial, to the President's message.

The amount of United States aid is of secondary importance and it matters little whether it is to be employed in modernizing Turkish armaments or in industrial and agricultural equipment, it is felt here. What does matter is that President Truman has lifted from Turkey the heavy burden imposed by the sense of isolation in the face of an encroaching threat from Soviet Russia.

The Turkish view is that since the end of hostilities, Turkey has been acting as a bulwark against Russian expansionist aims and that President Truman's action implies that this role has at last won world recognition. Further, it will ease the very severe economic strain which this conception of Turkey's role had imposed on the country's economic structure.

The Turkish Government, oppressed by a crushing sense of insecurity, has been maintaining an army of one million men under arms in readiness for any emergency. This is a gigantic figure for a people of 16 millions and it has swallowed 65 per cent of the resources of the Turkish state.

It reveals the depths of Turkish apprehension of Soviet intervention, resulting from two years of nerve war which Russia is considered here to have waged against Turkey so that the Turks have come to see their country as a small David facing alone and unaided the "Goliath of the North."—Reuter.

THE FRENCH CRISIS

Argument Over Indo-China

Premier Decides To Stay

Paris, Mar. 19. M. Paul Ramadier, French Premier, called a meeting of the "Inner Council" of six ministers, including the Communists, today to discuss the crisis arising from Communist abstention from the vote of confidence in the National Assembly this morning on the Government's Indo-China policy.

Normally, the abstention of the largest party in the Assembly which is also a member of the coalition government would result in the resignation of the Premier and Cabinet but this is not expected at the moment.

Informed observers, however, said that there is a strong possibility of the Cabinet's resigning if the Communists refused to vote the necessary money to avert a budgetary crisis in the Government's Indo-China policy.

The Premier's spokesman said today that there was "no truth" in the reports that M. Ramadier would hand in his resignation today and M. Yves Delbos, Radical Minister of State, said: "There is no crisis at the moment" after the Inner Council meeting. The others who attended would not comment.

The Communist abstention—the vote of confidence was agreed by 421 out of a total of 618 delegates—was considered especially serious because just before the vote was taken, M. Ramadier challenged the Communist position and gave them what was practically a verbal ultimatum.

Policy Of Union

"Our policy is one of liberty, one of French union," he said. "Either you refuse that policy or you accept it. That is the problem. If you refuse it in seeking refuge in tactical abstention, that policy will not stand."

As for the other parties, the Popular Republicans voted a motion of support for the present Indo-China policy at their annual Congress last week and they can be generally expected to support the financial measures needed to carry it out.

The Radical Party position is more obscure. Many of their Left-wing members are known to hold views similar to those of the Communists.

The action of the Socialists will depend largely on the policy adopted by their Party Council, which opens its meetings later today. Although the Socialists have the leadership of the Government in question, both through Premier Ramadier and through the Minister of Colonies, M. Marliac Moutet, there are important members of their party—Parliamentary leadership who have strong objections to the present Government policy. The support of the small Right-wing parties is assured but if a full-dress crisis develops, this is likely to count for little.—Reuter.

Tense Situation

M. Ramadier was believed to fear the fall of his coalition would open the door for the Communists to take power, which the Socialists as much as the other parties are fighting to avoid.

M. Ramadier told newsmen that the four Communist Ministers actually voted with the Gov-

FISHERMEN BETTER

London, Mar. 19. Lt-Col William Morgan Fletcher raised Britain's favourite question in the House of Commons tonight.

"What's the matter with our weather forecasters?" he asked Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Secretary of State for Air, whose department is responsible for Air, whose department is responsible.

The forecasters became a controversial issue when the Air Ministry predicted a "big thaw" the day the winter's worst blizzard struck.

"To my regret, I must admit that the science of meteorology still leaves much to be desired," Mr. Noel-Baker replied.

Air Commodore Arthur Ver Harvey interposed, "Experienced fishermen are much more accurate."—United Press.

QUEEN MOTHER AT YARD

London, Mar. 20. Queen Mary, mother of the King, was finer printed at Scotland Yard today.

The Queen Mother, still agile enough at 80 to fulfil two or three public engagements a week, inspected the Yard's crime laboratories and asked to have her fingerprints taken.—Associated Press.

VISAS OUT

London, Mar. 19. Sweden, Switzerland and Lichtenstein have agreed to abolish visas from April 1. The Swiss radio announced today, quoting an official announcement.

Visas will still be necessary for Swiss seeking employment in Switzerland and Swiss and Lichtenstein citizens seeking employment in Sweden.—Reuter.

LEEDS WOMEN PROTEST

Leeds, Mar. 19. More than 1,000 housewives demonstrated here today against "unnecessary burdens" caused by food restrictions.

Mrs. Janet Neish said that women and children were being sacrificed by Government in the interests of trade unions.

"Ignore your husbands," she advised demonstrators.

"Don't cook for them" and

very soon they will tell the trade unions where to get off.

When we women march it will be in our thousands. We have had enough of this unnecessary austerity."—United Press.

have decided not to quit and the sudden political storm which came today threatened to rip apart his government appeared to have blown itself out for the time being.

The abrupt crisis resulted from the abstention of the Communists on the confidence vote demanded by M. Ramadier on Indo-China.

The Premier called an urgent Cabinet meeting at 11 am. today, when it was understood, a compromise was reached under which the Communists would maintain their position on Indo-China but would also remain in the Government, thus obviating any need of Ramadier resigning.—United Press.

Major Showdown

Paris, Mar. 19. The Communists announced today that they would not approve the 34,000,000 francs credit for the Indo-China war, thus precipitating a major showdown.—United Press.

Mr. Attlee Scolds Montgomery

London, Mar. 19. Field-Marshal Montgomery, Chief of Imperial General Staff, was criticised in the House of Commons today for the political speech he made during the weekend in which he said that his plan for a victory over the economic crisis was dominant leadership, team-work, a full day's labour, no restrictions on production and a proper working price.

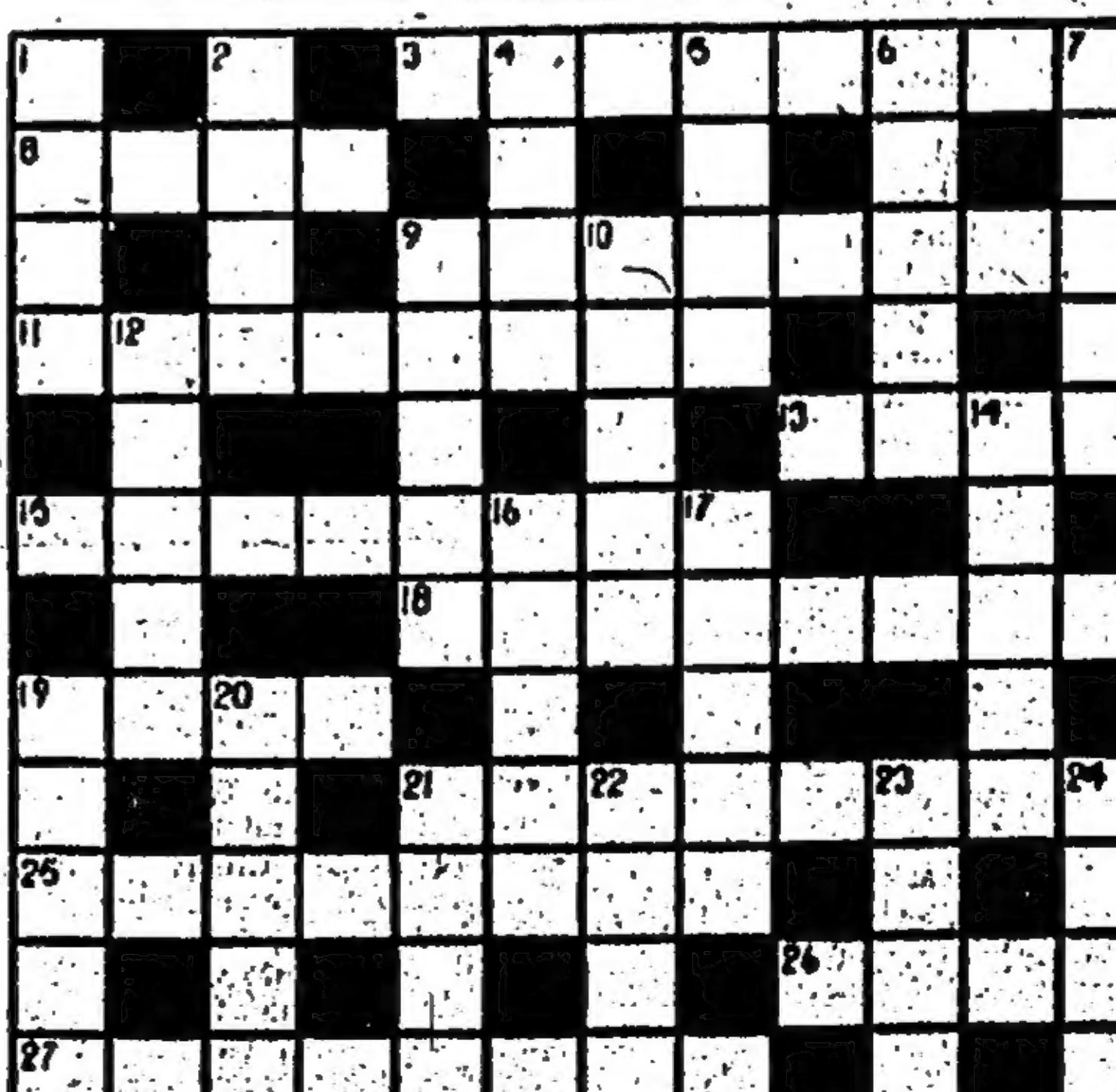
After Viscount Hinchingbrooke, Mr. Attlee replied that Field-Marshal Montgomery was invited by his hosts at the dinner of the London Association of Engineers to say some words on leadership, team-work and hard work and had explained that he had had no intention of making a political speech.

Monty's Regrets

Mr. Attlee added: "Field-Marshal Montgomery had desired to emphasise to the engineers the points in the Government's campaign for increased production, which had already been made by Ministers. He regretted that some newspapers should have implied to him the intention of criticising the Government—a thing which never entered his mind." (Loud opposition laughter).

Mr. Blackburn said that he had no intention of disparaging the Field-Marshal, but commanders should not do things which would be unlawful if done by their subordinates.—Reuter.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

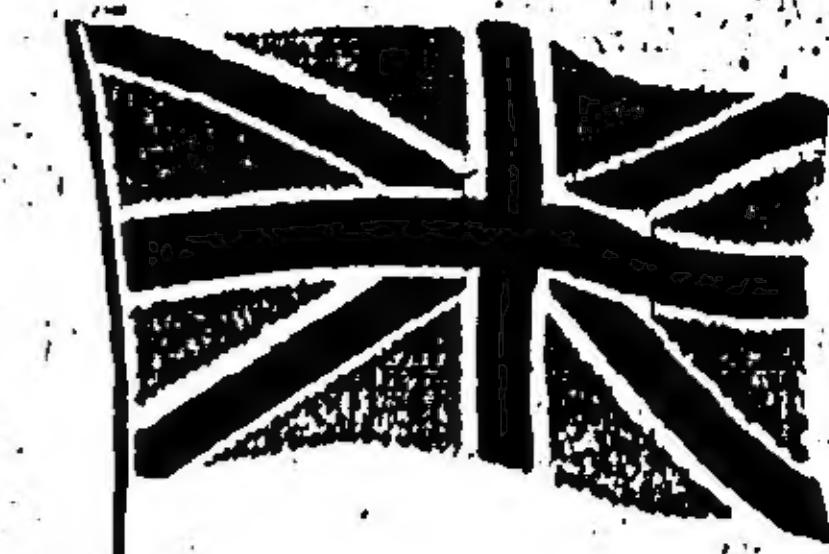
- 3. Walked casually. 18. Refute.
- 8. Den. 19. Pillaging.
- 9. Manifold. 21. Shut apart.
- 11. Put back. 25. Of late.
- 13. In good health. 26. Tumble.
- 14. Sill.
- 15. Interval. 27. Point.
- 16. Samples. 28. Bounding.
- 17. Interval. 29. Swindler.
- 20. Interval. 30. Swindler.
- 21. Interval. 31. Assured.
- 22. Interval. 32. Veins.
- 23. Interval. 33. Tribes.
- 24. Interval. 34. Peculiar.
- 25. Interval. 35. Blockhead.
- 26. Interval. 36. Dope.
- 27. Interval. 37. Witty.

Yesterday's Crossword

ACROSS: 1. Period. 9. Tail. 11. Interval. 14. Bounding. 15. Mock. 16. Express. 17. Dope. 18. Samples. 19. Interval. 20. Interval. 21. Interval. 22. Interval. 23. Interval. 24. Interval. 25. Interval. 26. Interval. 27. Interval. 28. Interval. 29. Interval. 30. Interval. 31. Interval. 32. Interval. 33. Interval. 34. Interval. 35. Interval. 36. Interval. 37. Interval.

DOWN: 1. Point. 2. Ideal. 3. Audit. 4. Bottom. 5. Annulled.

6. Duties. 10. Dose. 11. Admire. 12. Bunk. 13. Lassos. 14. Bucket. 15. Lassos. 16. Audit. 17. Witty.



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SINGAPORE HK\$ 880 WED. 2 APRIL
BATAVIA HK\$ 1100

MANILA HK\$ 380 SAT. 22 MARCH
HONOLULU US\$ 600 TUES. 25 MARCH
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"CHALK PIT" MURDER CASE AT OLD BAILEY

London, Mar. 15.
When the "chalk pit" murder trial began at Old Bailey today, Mr. Anthony Hawke, prosecuting, asked that three witnesses on whose evidence in part the Crown must rely should be treated "with caution."

"They can hardly command respect," he said. "They were apparently quite willing, for money to lure Mudie to the place where he met his death."

Thomas John Ley, 66-year-old company director and former Minister of Justice for New South Wales, of Beaumont Gardens, Chelsea, and Laurence John Smith, 38, joiner of Belvoir Road, East Dulwich, were charged with the murder of John McMain Mudie, 35, barmen and 8th Army corporal, whose body was found in a chalk pit. Both Ley and Smith pleaded not guilty. "The case for the prosecution," said Mr. Hawke, "is that Ley's jealousy prompted conspiracy. The acts which caused Mudie's death were performed in a flat at Beaumont Gardens. He was decoyed there by persons suborned for the purpose by Ley."

"Those persons occupy different places. One, Smith, is in the dock. The others in their different capacities are witnesses. There is a man named Buckingham, Buckingham's son and Mrs. Bruce. The elder Buckingham was arrested and charged with being concerned with the two accused in the murder but was discharged by the magistrate, no evidence being offered against him."

Finding Of Body

Mr. Hawke said that at about 3.30 p.m. on Nov. 30, a man named Coombes, who lived at Wellingham, Surrey, passing a chalk pit, found a bundle of rags covering the body of a man. When the overcoat which covered the body was pulled away, a piece of rope was found loosely tied round the neck. A piece of rag was round the neck as well. Mudie, at the time of his death was employed as a barmen at the Belgrave Hill Hotel, where he lived. He had been strangled and in the opinion of Dr. Eric Gardner, pathologist at Weybridge Hospital, the cause of death was asphyxia, mainly due to the rope round the neck being drawn tightly.

"There is no doubt that he was transported and dumped into the chalk pit," said Mr. Hawke. "The body was found in a hotel porter named Minden at the Royal Hotel, Bloomsbury, whether he knew of anyone with a car who would like to earn a year's salary in a few weeks."

"Subsequently, meetings took place with Buckingham and Smith and a cocktail party was arranged at No. 5, Beaumont Gardens, Chelsea, at which Mudie was to attend as barmen. A Mrs. Bruce, a friend of Buckingham, senior, and a

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Vessel	Date	From
m.v. "Benares"	6th Apr.	Los Angeles & San Francisco
m.v. "Dona Nati"	7th Apr.	New York via Los Angeles
m.v. "Halland"	24th Apr.	New York & Newport News
m.v. "Travancore"	25th Apr.	San Francisco

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Vessel	Date	For
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m.v. "Halland"	30th Apr.	Los Angeles & San Francisco

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"Nanchang"	Hankook 4 p.m.	22nd Mar.								
"Sian"	Swatow 2 p.m.	23rd Mar.								
"Szechuan"	Shanghai & Ningbo 4 p.m.	25th Mar.								
"Anhui"	Swatow & Amoy 2 p.m.	26th Mar.								
"Sinkiang"	Shanghai & Nogoya 4 p.m.	28th Mar.								
"Shengking"	Shanghai 4 p.m.	28th Mar.								

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	Singapore	Shanghai	Chinkiang	Bangkok	Shanghai	Swatow	Amoy	Shanghai	Shanghai
"Sinkiang"	4 p.m.	21st Mar.							
"Shengking"	Shanghai D.L.	22nd Mar.							
"Poyang"									
"Fioochow"									
"Anhui"									
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Sailings to	
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Extension Of Control Asked By Truman

Washington, Mar. 19. President Truman today asked Congress to extend the United States export control act for one year. He stated in his message that it was essential to extend the act well in advance of June 30, the date on which it expires.

"Any delay would prove unprofitable to business and would handicap the planning and execution of our food and other programmes," President Truman said.

The President promised that export controls would be removed as rapidly as possible, pointing out that the list of items had been slashed from the wartime total of over 3,000 to approximately 500.

He gave a warning of possible effects on domestic economy if Congress allows the act to expire but stressed the danger to United States international commitments.

"The United States has become a nation with worldwide responsibilities. During the period of world shortages, the distribution of this country's export has serious international significance," the message stated.

Dim View Of Future. "Our international responsibilities cannot be fulfilled without this machinery. In its absence foreign purchasing would tend to be concentrated on those commodities in the greatest world shortage."

President Truman recalled the financial assistance which the United States had extended and declared: "Export control is an important instrument in carrying out the purpose of these loan programmes."

The President predicted that the world supply situation "will certainly remain acute for some time to come." -Reuter.

LONDON EXCHANGES

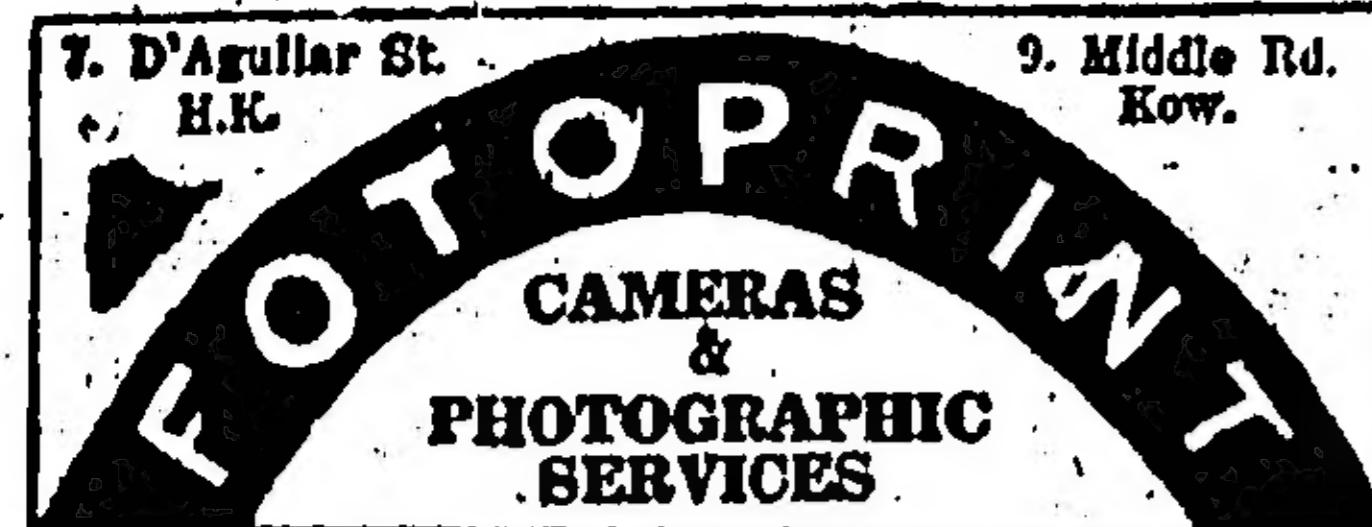
London, Mar. 19. London, Mar. 19. The stock market leaned toward recovery through most of the session, then saw many early gains fade in the final hour. Sarow gains, however, were in the majority at the close.

Losers included Republic Steel, Woolworth and Union Pacific. Among gainers were Santa Fe, Douglas Aircraft, Dow Chemical, Texas Company and Philip Morris.

Traders were around 800,000 shares.

The Dow Jones Average: Stocks 21.27, 20 Industrials 17.78, 16 Railroads 16.20, 15 Utilities 15.25, 14 Chemicals 14.25, 13 Public Utilities 13.25, 12 Transportation 12.25, 11 Petroleum 11.25, 10 Mining 10.25, 9 Chemicals 9.25, 8 Textiles 8.25, 7 Petroleum 7.25, 6 Chemicals 6.25, 5 Transportation 5.25, 4 Petroleum 4.25, 3 Textiles 3.25, 2 Chemicals 2.25, 1 Petroleum 1.25.

Closing quotations: Adams Express 16%, Alaska Juneau 14%, American 9 1/2%, American Telephone 16 1/2%, American Tobacco 7 1/2



CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1947.

Record Field For Lincolnshire

London, Mar. 19. A record field for the Lincolnshire Handicap and the biggest Grand National field since 1929 are forecast by the final acceptances for the races made today. Fifty-three horses are left in the Lincolnshire and 66 in the Grand National, which is the number that went to the post when Greglach won in 1929. The largest number of starters since was 43 in 1931.

The biggest field for the Lincolnshire was in 1939 when Squadron Castle beat 37 opponents.

Bookers who have accepted the Victoria Club coupled odds about French-trained horses can have eight to represent them. They include the favourite, Vagabond, French classic winner Real and the three-year-old Yatil. Four horses who ran in the race last year have accepted again. They are Langton Abbot, who won, Poolix, who was third, Efference and Giraud.

The horses who occupied the first five places at Aintree last year may take their chance again this year. The winner, Lovely Cottage, Jack Findlay, who beat Prince Regent for the second place, House Warmer, fourth and Schubert fifth are among the acceptors.

The winning owner in the Grand National will receive £9,032 as compared with £8,805 in the corresponding race last year.

Lincoln Call-Over

Tonight's call-over on the Lincolnshire was:

100 to nine Vagabond taken and offered, 100 to nine Langton Abbot offered, 100 to eight taken, 100 to eight Whistling Wind offered, 100 to seven taken, Twenty to one Rivalix and Poolix, both taken and offered, 22 to one Ouragan taken and offered, 22 to one Querneville offered, 25 to one taken, 25 to one Persian Book taken and offered, 25 to one Prince Charles offered, 28 to one taken, 25 to one Juan's Star offered, 28 to one Clever Lad offered, 33 to one taken, 28 to one Efference offered, 33 to one Trouton and Patchouly, both offered, 40 to one Ptolemy offered, 50 to one taken, 40 to one Real and Blue Lake, both offered.

The Grand National: Seven to one Prince Regent offered, 100 to six Lovely Cottage offered, 18 to one taken, 20 to one Bricket offered, 22 to one taken, 25 to one Revelry taken and offered, 25 to one Luan Cason, Jack Findlay, War Risk and Black Jennifer, all offered, 28 to one Domino, Silver Flame, Rearmament, all offered, 28 to one House Warmer offered, 33 to one taken, 33 to one Loughconn offered, 40 to one taken, 33 to one Halcyon Hours offered.

National Probables

Probable starters for the Grand National are: Prince Regent, 12 stone seven, Chaka, 11 stone eight, Lovely Cottage, 11 stone three, Halcyon Hours, 11 stone two, Bricket, 11 stone one, Kilna Glory, 11 stone, Refused, 11 stone, Kami 10 stone 13, Revelry 10 stone 12, War Risk 10 stone 11, Keep Faith 10 stone 10, Schubert 10 stone 10, Leaperman 10 stone 10, Great Patrick 10 stone nine, Jack Findlay 10 stone eight, Luan Cason 10 stone seven, Brightons Sandy 10 stone seven, House Warmer 10 stone six, Klaxton 10 stone five, E.P. 10 stone five, Musical Lad 10 stone four.

Bullington 10 stone four, Bogakar 10 stone three, Loughcorn 10 stone one, First of The Dandies 10 stone one, Mac-Maffat 10 stone one, Highland Chieftain 10 stone one, Rowland Drey 10 stone one, Sholla Cottage 10 stone one, Yung Yat 10 stone one.

The remainder will carry ten stone, Brick Bat, Bomber Command, Parthenon, Coughlin, Granitz, Oulter, Soda, Tulyra, Some Chicken, Wish Me Luck, Gracian Victory, Domino, Pratter, Black Jennifer, Martin, Clyduff, Bardane, Double Sam, Wicklow, Gypco, Good Date, Jubilee, Flight, Roader, Bob, Tribune, Oh Joe, Shan, Linnill, Happy Lad, Day.

The Annual Athletic Sports of the Central British School are to be held on the School grounds on Saturday, March 22, starting at 1.30 p.m. Parents and former pupils are cordially invited to be present.

DESPITE THE BAN

Memphis, Mar. 19. World middleweight champion Tom Zale said here today that despite the N.Y. State Boxing Board's ban he will defend his title against Rocky Graziano.

But since Rocky last night in New York lost his license to fight in Chicago in the open air in July or August, Zale said that the fight will draw \$1,000,000. — United Press.

Aintree's Appeal

Liverpool, Mar. 19. Topham's Ltd., managers of the Aintree course, where the Grand National steeplechase will be run on March 29, appealed today to the National Fire Service to pump three inches of water left standing on the track by floods.

Aintree officials said two pumps probably will be in operation tomorrow and official inspection of the course and jumps will be made on Friday. — United Press.

Anderson Protests

London, Mar. 19. Cliff Anderson, whose defeat in the Empire featherweight championship fight last night caused an uproar, today made a formal protest to the Board of Control against the referee's decision. His manager is hoping to gain official favour for a return contest with a stake of £600.

Anderson said: "The referee's decision last night is something that cannot be revoked and against which I have no appeal, but I hope Phillips will have the sportsmanship to give me a return contest."

The promoter, Jack Solomon, states that if the respective managers agreed, he would be prepared to stage a return contest on the night of the Woodcock-Banks fight on April 19. — Reuter.

Light Blues Break Record

London, Mar. 19. The Cambridge University crew, which meets Oxford in the Varsity boat-race on March 29, broke the record for the full course trial from Mortlake to Putney—the reverse direction of the boat race course—in their second trial today, covering the distance of four and a quarter miles in 18 minutes 14 seconds, which was 13 seconds inside the previous best.

Cambridge had the advantage of a fast moving ebb tide and a strong following wind all the way to Hammersmith Bridge, but nevertheless the crew rowed exceptionally well, keeping a high rate of stroking.

Oxford had their full course trial tomorrow. — Reuter.

YESTERDAY'S TENNIS RESULTS

The following were yesterday's results in the Open Doubles Tennis Championship:—

Tsui Wal-pui and Tsui Yun-pui beat Lt. E. M. Pitt and Capt. J. Russell 6-3, 6-2.

Buster and Patrick Poon received W.O. from Lt. P.A.W. Wilson and Lt. J.M. Coop.

Lam Kwan and Wong Hon-kan beat Albert Chan and James Hsu 6-2, 6-3.

Leo Wal-tong and B. Szeto Black beat A.E.P. Guest and W.Y. Leonard 6-3, 6-2.

HE CARRIES WEIGHT

Sydney, Mar. 20. Two or three pounds weight has cost jockey Darby Munro a profitable contract to ride in England and France for the Gækwar of Baroda.

The contract specified that Munro must make a weight of eight stone seven pounds. His minimum riding weight, however, is eight stone nine or ten pounds. — Associated Press.

TABLE TENNIS

London, Mar. 19. Europe beat America by five matches to four in the table-tennis contest in London tonight.

The series of annual matches between Europe and America for the Gold Cup was planned in 1939, but had to be deferred through the war. — Reuter.

Los Angeles, Mar. 19. The nation's fourth-ranking lightweight, Archie Moore, of San Diego, Cal., today won a technical kow's over Jack Chase, of Los Angeles, in the ninth round of their bout. — United Press.

Readers' Letters

Income Tax

"Sir.—Your leader 'Services Protest' is nothing less than outright misrepresentation. The non-stop whimpers about income tax seem very amusing to the servicemen in your midst who pay the highest income tax in the world.

If you have any sense of justice just consider and publish the following facts.

The serviceman is sent to all parts of the world, separated from his family in most cases. In doing this he has the expenses which do not often occur to the settled civilian. He often finds himself in places like Hong Kong and Malaya where owing to the smallness of his pay he cannot take part in any of the normal social life that his civilian compatriots, with their larger pay packets, rehabilitation allowances and tax free existences, enjoy.

It is not that he has asked to be sent to such places. He is only part of the insurance that the nation pays.

What the serviceman would like to be permitted to do is to pay his income tax and not that of the UK. Surely that is what you should agitate for instead of ganging over "Government has caught up with him." He gets little of the benefits of the tax he pays in UK—example the food subsidy, and consequent cheap food when he goes out for a meal or has to run a family. His very presence in the Colony helps pay a lot of indirect taxation. Witness Entertainment tax.

No this latest effort of Government is manifestly unfair. Let us pay your income tax and your duty (but not UK income tax) and we would be delighted. But this last attack on the serviceman's烟 and drink is very like kicking a man when he is down.

Peace has come upon us and the mentality which caused such harm between the two wars is again predominant.

It is something like 18 years ago that Mr. Hazlerigg gathered together a few men and women of good will and created the Hong Kong Society for the protection of children. Mr. Hazlerigg not only brought to Hong Kong people knowledge of the condition under which the less fortunate little ones of this place existed but showed us that it was the duty of the community to provide and maintain an organisation to protect their interests.

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